AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 1, after the title, please insert the following new paragraph as follows:

This application is a National Stage Application of PCT/JP2004/011232, filed August 5, 2004.

Please amend paragraph [0006] as follows:

[0006] As an immunotherapy for hematologic malignancies, several treatment modalities have been proposed. For example, a vaccine therapy with irradiated autologous leukemia cells has been known. Further, Bcr/abl mutant antigen and PML/RARα mutant antigen has been considered to be the targets in T-cell immunotherapy against chronic myelogenous leukemia (which may be abbreviated as CML) and acute promyelocytic leukemia respectively (Non-Patent References 7 and 8). Furthermore, an immunoglobulin-derived peptide that is derived from B-cell malignant cells has considered to be possible target in T-cell response against the malignant cells (Non-Patent References 1 and 9). Leukemia-related antigens such as proteinase 3 in CML (Non-Patent Reference 10), ALK in lymphoma, and Wilms' tumor suppressor gene WT1 in leukemia have also been reported to be available for a specific immunotherapy (Non-Patent References 8 and 11).

Please amend paragraph [0008] as follows:

[0008] The References cited in the specification are listed as follows:

Patent Reference 1: "International Publication No. WO 01/011044 pamphlet"

Non-patent Reference 1: Bendandi, M. et al., "Nature Medicine", 1999, Vol.5, p.1171-1177.

Non-patent Reference 2: Trojan, A. et al., "Nature Medicine", 2000, Vol.6, p.667-672.

Non-patent Reference 3: Kikuchi, M. et al., "International Journal of Cancer", 1999, Vol.81, p.459-466.

Non-patent Reference 4: Yang, D. et al., "Cancer Research", 1999, Vol.59, p.4056-4063.

Non-patent Reference 5: Nakao, M. et al., "Journal of Immunology", 2000, Vol.164, p.2565-2574.

Non-patent Reference 6: Nishizaka, S. et al., "Cancer Research", 2000, Vol.60, p.4830-4837.

Non-patent Reference 7: Pinilla-Ibarz, J. et al., "Blood", 2000, Vol.95, p.1781-1787.

Non-patent Reference 8: Appelbaum, F.R., "Nature", 2001, Vol.411, p.385-389.

Non-patent Reference 9: Hsu, F.J. et al., "Blood", ~~1996~~ 1997, Vol.89, p.3129-3135.

Non-patent Reference 10: Molldrem, J. et al., "Blood", ~~1997~~ 1996, Vol.88, p.2450-2457.

Non-patent Reference 11: Passoni, L. et al., "Blood", 2002, Vol.99, p.2100-2106.

Non-patent Reference 12: Harashima, N. et al., "European Journal of Immunology", 2001, Vol.31, p.323-332.

Non-patent Reference 13: Miyagi, Y. et al., "Clinical Cancer Research", 2001, Vol.7, p.3950-3962.

Non-patent Reference 14: Ito, M. et al., "Cancer Research", 2001, Vol.61, p.2038-2046.

Please amend paragraph [0045] as follows:

[0045] The agent for preventing and/or treating hematologic malignancies according to the present invention may contain an adjunct that can enhance anti-tumor immune responses. Examples of such an adjunct include interleukin-2 that is effective to expand cytotoxic T lymphocytes. The agent for preventing and/or treating hematologic malignancies according to the present invention, which contains adjuncts such as adjuvants and carriers, may provide higher anti-tumor effects, when using as a cancer vaccine. An adjuvant may be used either alone or in combination of two or more. Examples of adjuvant include Freund's complete adjuvant, alum, lipid A, monophosphoryl lipid A, bacterial preparation such as BCG (Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin) preparation, bacterial component preparation such as tuberculin preparation, natural polymer product such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin and yeast mannan, muramyl tripeptide, muramyl dipeptide or derivatives thereof, ~~alum,~~ non-ionic block copolymers. Montanide ISA-51 was used in the examples herein. Useful adjuvants are not limited to these specific examples, and any other material may be used as long as it can enhance anti-tumor immune responses. It can be determined whether an adjuvant should be used or not, by using indicators such as the intensity of inflammatory response at a vaccination site, the anti-tumor efficacy produced by vaccination, and the intensity of cytotoxic activity of peripheral blood mononuclear cells from a test subject. Carrier is not particularly limited as long as it is not harmful to human body and may lead an enhanced antigenicity, which is exemplified by cellulose, polymerized amino acid, and albumin.

Please amend paragraph [0078] as follows:

[0078] The following peptides were used to induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes: $p56^{lck}$ protein-derived peptides (Lck_{208} (SEQ ID NO: 1), Lck_{488} (SEQ ID NO: 2) and Lck_{486} (SEQ ID NO: 3));

SART-1-derived peptide (SART-1_{690} (SEQ ID NO: 4)); SART-2-derived peptides (SART-2_{93} (SEQ ID NO: 5), SART-2_{161} (SEQ ID NO: 6) and SART-2_{899} (SEQ ID NO: 7)); SART-3-derived peptides (SART-3_{109} (SEQ ID NO: 8) and SART-3_{315} (SEQ ID NO: 9)); and ART-1-derived peptide (ART-1_{170} (SEQ ID NO: 10)). All of these peptides are the epithelial cancer-related antigen-derived peptides and have the ability to induce cytotoxic T lymphocytes from PBMCs of an epithelial cancer patient in an HLA-A24 dependent manner (Non-Patent References 3-6 and 12). A human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-derived peptide (SEQ ID NO: 11) and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)-derived peptide (SEQ ID NO: 12) were used respectively as a negative control peptide and positive control peptide both of which have an HLA-A24-binding motif. All peptides (> 95% purity) were purchased from Sawady ~~Laboratory~~ Technology Co., Ltd., and dissolved respectively in dimethyl sulfoxide at a concentration of 10 mg/ml for use.